SHABUNIO, I.F.; SHIL'KRUT, D.I.; BUTENKO, G.A.

Natural tests used in the furniture industry. Der. prom. 7 no.1:12 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Chairs--Testing)

SHABUNYA, E.F.

Silver Fox

Six silver fox cubs from each vixen. Kar. i zver., 5, no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. June 1952. Unclassified

SHABUNYA, I.A.; MOROZOV, N.A., retsenzent; KRASNOSEL'SKIKH, N.T., redaktor; [illegible]EV, V.M., redaktor; BUTYLKIN, A.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Care for acidic Martin furnaces] Ukhod za kisloi martenovskoi pech'iu; obobshchennyi opyt stalevarov Uralmashzavoda. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1952. 28 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:3)

(Open-hearth process)

AUTHOR: Shabunya, V.A. SOV/3-58-12-14/43

TITLE: Basic Introductory Lectures (Ustanovochnyye lektsii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 12, pp 47 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the author's opinion, the purpose of basic lectures is to give the correspondence students who have begun to study the KPSS history, a fundamental orientation, to help them to understand the most important theoretical tenets and to decide in what sequence each theme should be studied. In these lectures, the students are also advised how to organize independent work more successfully and to use the time at their disposal most efficiently. The author does not share the opinion of some instructors who believe it best to present the basic lectures in a correspondence vuz, in the same manner as ordinary lectures in resident vuzes. He deals in detail with the method in which various themes in Marxism-Leninism are to be handled in the basic lectures.

ASSOCIATION: Vysshaya shkola MVD SSSR (Higher School of the MVD USSR)

Card 1/1

SHABURNIKOV, V., rayonnyy arkhitektor.

Slag materials to be used in housing construction. Stroi. mat. 4 no.12:29-30 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Slag cement)

SHABURNIKOV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; SVET, Ye.B., red.; KOLBICHEV, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Construction of apartment houses from large three-dimensional elements]Krupnoob"emnoe domostroenie; iz opyta proektirovaniia i stroitel'stva v SSSR. Cheliabinsk, Cheliabinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 158 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Apartment houses) (Buildings, Prefabricated)

SHABURNIKOV, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; NIKOL'SKIY, A.K., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; SHIROKOVA, G.M., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Large-panel housing construction]Krupnopanel'noe domostroenie; iz opyta stroitel'stva v Cheliabinske. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 79 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Chelyabinsk--Construction industry)
(Chelyabinsk--Apartment houses)

SHABURNIKOV, V., inzh.

Chelyabinsk experience with large-panel construction of apartment houses. Na stroi. Ros. 3 no.5:17-19 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Chelyabinsk Province—Precast concrete construction)

SHABUROV,B.I.; PETRUCHIK,V.A., redaktor; SHPAK,Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Handbook of work and wage categories for workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing enterprises of the merchant marine] Tarifno-kvalifikatsionnyi spravochnik dlia rabochikh sudostroitel'nykh i sudoremontnykh predpriiatii morskogo flota. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1947. 243 p. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo morskogo flota. Otdel truda i zarplaty.

(Wages) (Shipbuilding)

SIDOROV, V.A.; SHABUROV, M.A.; SOFRONENKO, Ye.D.

Analysis of a mixture of 2-methyl-2-butanol and 2-methyl-2-butene based on infrared spectra. Zav.lab. 27 no. 7:826 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Novo-Kuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.
(Butanol--Spectra) (Butene--Spectra)

SHABUROV, M.A.

Tertiary amyl alcohol and 2-methyl-2-butene present together and determined according to their infrared spectra. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:379-383 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sintiticheskikh spirtov, Novokuybyshevskiy filial.
(Amyl alcohol--Absorption spectra) (Butene--Absorption spectra)

TERENT'YEV, V.A.; SHABUROV, M.A.; IVANOVA, A.N.

Infrared spectral method for determining α-methylstyrene, dimethylphenylcarbinol and isopropylbenzene. Neftekhimiia 1 no.4:567-572 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov, Novo-Kuybyshevskiy filial.

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; SHABUROV, M.A.

Rapid methods for the titrimetric determination of anion exchanger capacity. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.3:304-309 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

TERENT'YEV, V.A.; SHABUROV, M.A.; IVANOVA, A.N.

Determination of dimethylphenylcarbinol in α-methylstyrene from infrared spectra. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1082-1083 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; SHABUROV, M.A.; YEFIMOV, A.P.

Determination of the exchange capacity of the chloride-form of strong and weak-base anion exchangers by means of direct argentometric titration. Zhur.anal.khim. 19 no.10:1192-1195 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tambovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut i Novokuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

L 54964-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m) RMH/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5012109 UR/0191/65/000/005/0054/0055
661.183.123

AUTHOR: Shaburov, M.A.; Myasnikova, L. G.; Belonogova, Yu. I.

TITLE: Effect of the degree of cross linking of anion exchange resins on their thermal stability

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1965, 54-55

TOPIC TAGS: anion exchange resin, resin heat stability, polymer structure, resin cross linkage, divinylbenzene copolymer, polymer degradation, deamination

ABSTRACT: The paper reports data on the influence of the content of divinylbenzene (DVB), present in the anion exchanger AV-17 (OH form) in amounts of 2, 6, and 16%, on the stability of this resin to H_2O, methanol, ethanol, and their aqueous solutions at 100C. The decline in the exchange capacity of the resins was found to be a function of the heating time in all cases. Heat treatment causes simultaneous reactions of deamination and degradation of strongly basic groups; the average rates of these reactions were calculated and compared. As the DVB content increases, the space lattice of the resin acquires a more rigid

Card 1/2

L 54964-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012105

structure, swelling decreases, and the active groups become more exposed; this causes an increase in their electrostatic repulsion, and a weakening of the bond with the framework of the resin. In ethanol and methanol, the rate of the deamination is substantially higher than in water; this is caused by the reaction of the amino groups with these media. It is suggested that the thermal stability of the resin will be higher in inert nonpolar solvents than in polar ones, but the resin will lose its water of hydration, which will cause the active groups to come closer together; this will result in a weakening of the C-N bond and in the creation of conditions conducive to the detachment of the amino groups. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

[illegible]: Sh[illegible], M.A.

[illegible]ges in the capacity of a hydroxyl form of strongly basic AV-17 anion exchanger on heating in water and methanol aqueous solutions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.1:115-120 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Novokuybyshevskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov i Tambovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

POLYANSKIY, N.G.; SHABUROV, M.A.

Drying of the strongly basic anion exchanger Av-17 in a hydroxyl form and the chemical reactions accompanying it. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1072-1077 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 30777-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f) RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6022137 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/012/2666/2670

29

27

AUTHOR: Shaburov, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stability of the AV-17 anion exchange resin in the Cl-form upon heating in water and certain alcohols

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1965, 2666-2670

TOPIC TAGS: anion exchange resin, chemical stability/AV-17 anion exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The report attempts to show how much the bulk capacity of the AV-17 anion exchange resin in the Cl-form changes when heated in water and certain alcohols and what reactions occur in the process. In all the experiments, the AV-17 anion exchange resin containing 6% divinylbutyl in the Cl-form was used. The anion exchange resin was dried at 110° for 4 hours and used in studying thermal resistance. It was placed in a pyrex glass ampule and covered with 1 ml of liquid in which the resistance of the resin was measured. Then the ampule was sealed and thermostatted. A characteristic feature of the anion exchange resin AV-17 in the Cl-form is its relatively high resistance to heating. For example, at 100° and 30 days of continuous heating in H_2O, the volume of the resin remained wholly unchanged. The same resin in the OH-form at 100° in H_2O after 30 days of heating lost 26%

Card 1/2 UDC: 661.183.123

L 30777-66

ACC NR: AP6022137

2

of its bulk capacity. Drying of the Cl-form of the AV-17 resin at 18° for one day also was unaccompanied by bulk losses, while the hydroxyl form lost 47% of capacity in four hours. It was established that disintegration of the anion exchange resin is accompanied by a deamination reaction, but no degradation reaction occurs. L. G. Myasnikov and Yu. I. Belonogov took part in the experimental stage of the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 03Feb64 / ORIG REF: 016 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 34372-66 EWT(m) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP6010744 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0561/0567

AUTHOR: Shaburov, M. A.; Saldadze, K. M.

ORG: Novokuybyshevskiy Branch, Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov, Novokuybyshevskiy filial)

TITLE: Investigation of the behavior of the hydroxyl form of the strongly basic anion exchangers AV-17 and AV-27 upon heating in water and some alcohols

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 3, 1966, 561-567

TOPIC TAGS: anion exchange resin, thermal degradation, exchange reaction/ AV-17 anion exchange resin, AV-27 anion exchange resin

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the stability to heating of the widespread strongly basic anion exchangers AV-12 and AV-27 in the OH-form. The preliminary preparation of the exchangers was described elsewhere (N. G. Polyanskiy, M. A. Shaburov, Zh. analit. khimii, 18, 304, 1963; Zh. analit. khimii, 117, 1965). The only difference was in the methodology of investigation of the liquid phase in which the AV-27 was heated. Heating of AV-27 resins at 100C was found to cause a slight loss of total exchange capacity (18% in 10 days). At 75C, the loss is 8% in the same period. In alcohol media, a slight increase in the loss of exchange

Card 1/2 UDC: 543.544

ACC NR: AP6010744

capacity was observed for ethanol and methanol. An increase in length of the hydrocarbon radical of the alcohol used causes a reduction in the loss, it being approximately equal in water and n-amyl alcohol. For AV-17, which differs only in the replacement of a methyl radical by an ethanol radical, a similar change in capacity in water is noted. In alcohols, however, the loss of capacity is considerably greater (61% vs 25% for AV-27 in methanol). After three days of heating in methanol at 100C, AV-27 loses almost all strongly basic groups; AV-17 loses 62%. The deamination and degradation typical for AV-17 are therefore also characteristic of AV-27. Deamination is the dominant reaction for AV-17, degradation for AV-27. Laboratory technicians L. G. Myasnikova and Z. Ye. Antonova took part in the experimental part of the work. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 3 figures, and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Dec64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis Sep 50
Vaccines

166T50

"Extraction of a Living Microbic Culture of Brucella From Killed Semiliquid Formol Antibrucellosis Vaccine," I. Ye. Skorin, Cand Biol Sci, M. S. Shaburov, M. N. Popov'yants, Candidates Vet Sci, Div of Biochem, All-Union Inst of Expt1 Vet Med

"Veterinariya" No 9, pp 28-30

Conducts series of tests on properties of a living microbic culture isolated by G. M. Bosh'yan's method from killed semiliquid formol antibrucellosis vaccine, series No 31, and finds them identical to

166T50

USSR/Medicine - Brucellosis (Contd) Sep 50

Brucella melitensis. Concludes formalin in concentrations used to prepare subject vaccine does not kill causal agents of the disease but merely inactivates them, changing their form and properties, and under specific conditions this changed but living culture from which killed vaccine is prepared can acquire form and properties inherent in original strain. Head, Div of Biochem: Dr G. M. Bosh'yan.

166T50

SHABUROV, M. S.

1. SHABUROV, M. S.

2. USSR (600)

3. Hog Cholera

4. Microbian causative organisms of hog cholera. Trudy Vses. inst. eksp. vet. No. 1 - 1952.

9. Monthly list of Russian Acessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

SHA[illegible], [illegible]. S.

Hog Cholera

Microbic form of the pathogen of hog cholera. Veterinariia 29, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Unclassified.

SHABUROV, M.S., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Inoculation of cattle against foot-and-mouth disease with virulent serum. Trudy VIEV 22:120-125 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Foot-and-mouth disease)

SHABUROV, M.S., kand.veterinarnykh nauk; BASHKATOV, S.F., veterinarnyy vrach; PLOTNIKOV, V.S., veterinarnyy vrach

Influence of nutrition and conditions of care for horses on the course of endemic infectious anemia. Trudy VIEV 22:126-132 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

(Horses) (Infectious anemia)

--SHABUROV, M.S., kand.veterinarykh nauk

Disease in horses caused by feeding of oats contaminated by ustilaginous fungus. Trudy VIEV 22:281-285 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Horses--Diseases and pests) (Ustilagineae--Toxicology)

GUBIN, A.P., kand.vet.nauk; SHABUROV, M.S., kand.vet.nauk

Problem of contact infection of horses with infectious anemia. (MIRA 12:2)
Veterinariia 36 no.2:38-40 F '59.
(Infectious anemia)

GUBIN, A.P., kand.veterin.nauk; SHABUROV, M.S., kand.veterin.nauk

Virulent properties of dry virus of infectious anemia of horses. Veterinariia 36 no.10:28-30 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (VIEV).
(Infectious anemia) (Viruses)

SHABUROV, M.S., kand. veterin. nauk

Studying Abyssinian vaccine strains of African horse sickness. Veterinariia 40 no.10:68-69 O'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

NIKIFOROVA, N.M.; SHABUROV, M.S.

Production and control of veterinary biological preparations in India. Veterinariia 42 no.11:117-119 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

SHABUROV, P.V. (Ul'yanovsk)

Dispensary treatments for aged persons in polyclinics. Fel'd. i akush. no.1:48-50 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:4)

(AGED--MEDICAL CARE)

BAKHTIYAROV, V.A. (Sverdlovsk (obl.) 27, ul. Zhdanova, 9, kv.88);
SHABUROV, P.V. (Sverdlovsk (obl.) 28, ul. Mel'nikova, 22, korp.4, kv.29)

Hemangioendothelioma of the small intestine as a cause of severe intestinal hemorrhage. Vop.onk. 8 no.8:75-78 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.F. Kolosovskaya) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.F. Zverev) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (konsul'tant - dots. V.A. Bakhtiyarov) Sverdlovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glav. vrach - M.S. Levchenko).

(INTESTINES—CANCER) (GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE)

PYBUROV, P.V.

Acute purulent strumitis. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.4:
59-61 Jl-Ag '65. (MCRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav.- prof. V.F. Kolesovskaya)
Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

8(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2828

Shaburov, Solomon Ivanovich

Spetsial'nyye voprosy proyektirovaniya gornykh liniy elektroperedachi (Special Problems in Designing Electric Transmission Lines in Mountainous Areas) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 111 p. 3,450 copies printed.

Ed.: M.A. Getsov; Tech. Ed.: G. I. Matveyev.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for electrical engineers working in the design of power transmission lines.

COVERAGE: On the basis of long experience in the Tbilisi branch of "Gidroenergoproyekt" (All-Union Trust for the Design and Planning of Hydroelectric Power Plants and Hydroelectric Developments) in the design of power transmission lines in mountainous regions, the author analyzes the following problems: the right route of transmission lines in mountainous terrain, the location of towers and their special design dictated by unusual conditions, the length of spans under conditions of steep rise and descent, the meteorological conditions affecting the performance of

Card 1/4

transmission lines, etc. No personalities are mentioned. There are 5 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Special Problems (Cont.)

Special Problems (Cont.) SOV/2828

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK3231.S47)

Card 4/4 JP-ec
1-25-60

L 54784-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b) Pq-4/Peb DIAAP WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5013993 UR/0048/65/029/005/0739/0759

AUTHOR: Sumbayev,O.I.; Alekseyev,V.L.; Kaminker,D.M.; Smirnov,A.I.; Shaburov,V.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the excited states and the isomeric state of rhodium 104 by observation of the gamma rays from neutron capture /Report, 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Structure of the Atomic Nucleus held in Minsk, 25 Jan-2 Feb 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.5, 1965, 739-759

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray spectrum, neutron capture, rhodium

ABSTRACT: The gamma rays emitted in the $Rh^{103}(n,\gamma)Rh^{104}$ reaction were observed with a 4 m focal length bent quartz crystal spectrometer, using the NaI:Tl crystal scintillation detector. Rh^{104} was chosen for investigation because it is a medium-mass odd-odd nucleus; a heavy odd-odd nucleus (Au^{198}) had already been investigated, and light nuclei are more suitably investigated by means of (d,p) reac-

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L 54784-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013993

tions. The energies and intensities of 158 gamma rays are tabulated, of which 149 are ascribed to the investigated reaction. The present work raises the number of known gamma transitions in Rh^{104} to 193. The energies of 39 of the lines are compared with measurements of G. Buschhorn (Z.Naturforsch.12a,241,1962). The two sets of data are shown to agree within the limits of the experimental error, but Buschhorn's data are regarded as the more accurate and small systematic differences are ascribed to the present measurements and were, accordingly, removed. Estimated errors of the energy measurements range from 10 to 900 eV (for ten of the lines no estimated errors are given). The measured relative intensities were converted to absolute intensities by comparison with the 556 keV Pd^{104} line. A partial level and transition scheme for Rh^{104} was derived from the measured energies by a "general sum-difference" method similar to that described by B.Hamermesh et al. (Ann.Physik,13,284,1961). These calculations are discussed in some detail. The resulting scheme contains 14 levels below 738.09 keV and accounts for 38 of the transitions. A fine-structure grouping of the lines was observed, reminiscent of that found in

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L 5.784-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013993

5

Au^{198} by Hamermesh et al. (loc.cit.supra). This phenomenon is discussed at some length. "The authors are grateful to O.Schult for sending a prepublication list of the gamma lines, subsequently published by U.Gruber (Zeitschrift fuer Physik,178,472,1964), to L.V. Groshev, A.M.Demidov and I.V.Estulin for discussing the results of the work, and to V.G.Zaikin for assistance in performing the measurements." Orig.art.has: 19 formulas, 10 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034598 S/0182/64/000/004/0005/0007

AUTHORS: Kazarinov, B. N.; Shaburov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Investigation of the process of closing axial defects by upsetting

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1964, 5-7

TOPIC TAGS: forging, defect structure, defect formation, lead, steel, steel mill/ UIM50 testing machine, U7 steel

ABSTRACT: The authors proposed and elaborated the method of upsetting for use in closing axial defects in steel and lead. The influence of nonhomogeneity of deformation on both the closing of defects and on the strain condition of the sample and the dependence of defect closing upon sample size and form were also investigated. The samples (made from U7 steel and white lead) were cylindrical, with a circular orifice cut into the axis of each sample. Testing was carried out with testing machine UIM-50; samples were placed in a special container (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) for use in conjunction with the testing machine. A photographic record shows the sequential steps in the closing of defects and gives recordings of the change in H/D ratio. The authors present a schematic diagram showing the mechanism of defect closing. It is concluded that: 1) the magnitude of the H/D

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ACCESSION NR: AP4034598

ratio is the basic factor influencing axial defect closure, 2) defect closure occurs irregularly, beginning in the defect center and distributing itself to the contact surface due to nonhomogeneous deformation, and 3) with increasing non-homogeneity of deformation, caused by contact friction, defect closure occurs more intensely and increases with greater H/D ratio. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 photographs, and 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT, MM NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034598

ENCLOSURE: 01

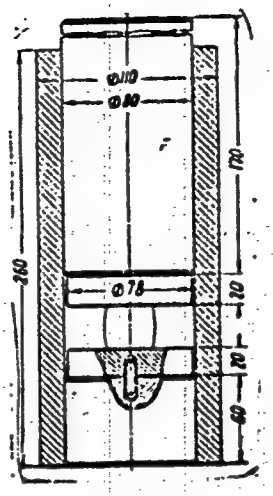


Fig. 1.
Container

Card 3/3

MANCHUZHENKO, A.; IL'IN, M.; STRAZOV, K. (Kiyev); SHABUROV, Yu. (Kazan');
BLYAKHOV, L.; DOVZHENKO, N.; DUBININ, G.

Editor's mail. Sov. profsoiuzy 16 no.19:42-48 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Pervyy sekretar' Kamensk-Ural'skogo gorkoma Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza, Sverdlovskaya, oblast' (for Manchuzenko). 2. Instruktor Krasnodarskogo krayevogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Il'in); 3. Instruktor Stalinskogo oblsovprofa (for Dovzhenko). 4. Predsedatel' pravleniya kluba imeni Gor'kogo, zernosovkhoz "Gigant" (for Dubinin).
(Trade unions)

SHABUROVA, M. N.

SHABUROVA, M. N.

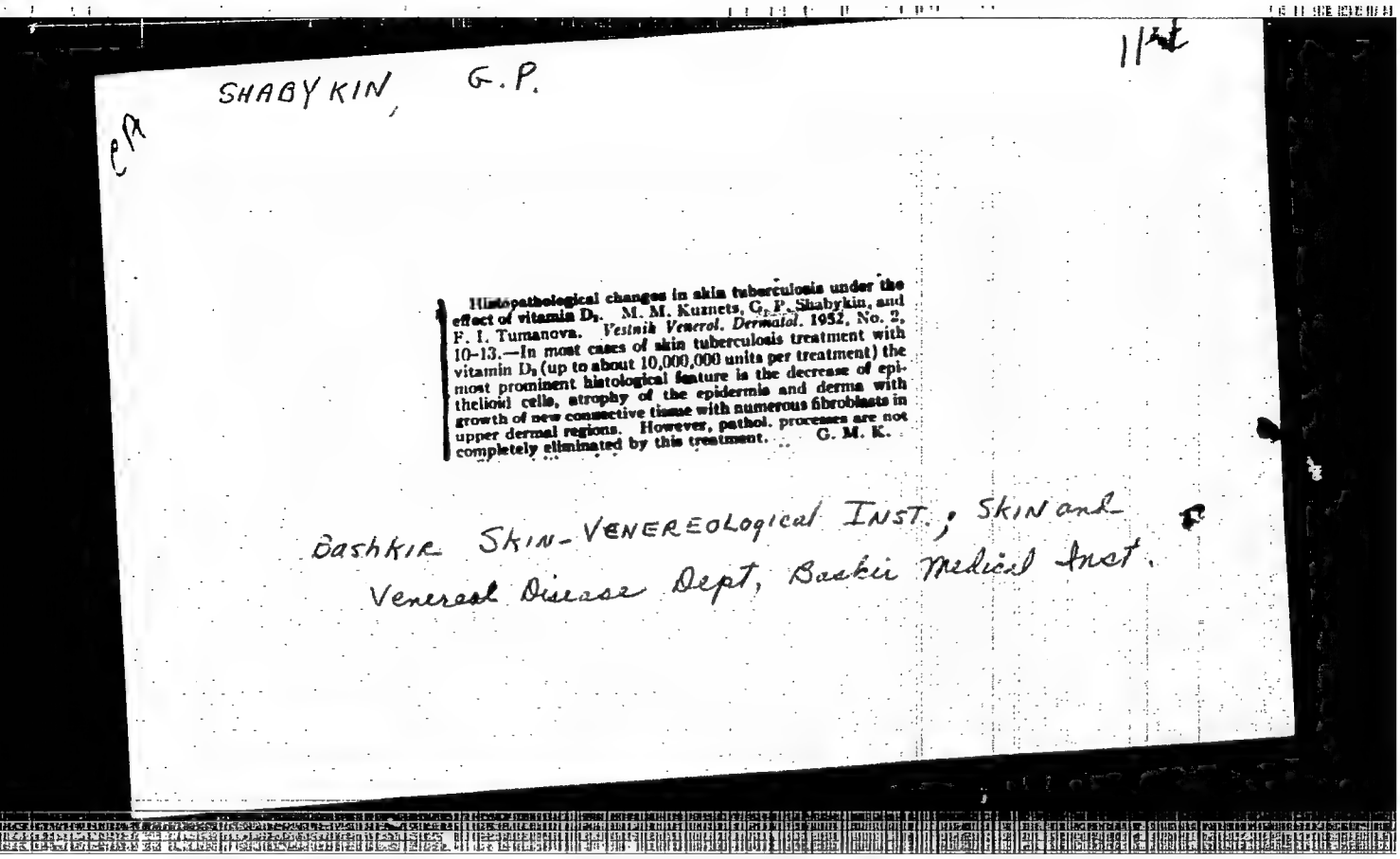
"Nutritional Quality of Oats in the Feeding of Dairy Cows." Cand Agr Sci, All-Union Sci res Inst of Animal Husbandry, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

SO: Sum No 670, 29 Sep 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SHABYKIN, G. P.

Brunberg, M. M. and Shabykin, G. P. "A study of the effectiveness of several methods of quick therapy of syphilis," Voprosy dermato-venerologii, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 16-27, - Bibliog: 24 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'Nykh Statey, No. 18, 1949).



SHABYKIN, G.P.

CA

11/52

Histopathological changes in skin tuberculosis under the effect of vitamin D_3. M. M. Kuznets, G. P. Shabykin, and F. I. Tumanova. *Vestnik Venerol. Dermatol.* 1952, No. 2, 10–13.—In most cases of skin tuberculosis treatment with vitamin D_3 (up to about 10,000,000 units per treatment) the most prominent histological feature is the decrease of epithelioid cells, atrophy of the epidermis and derma with growth of new connective tissue with numerous fibroblasts in upper dermal regions. However, pathol. processes are not completely eliminated by this treatment. G. M. K.

Bashkir Skin-Venereological Inst.; Skin and Venereal Disease Dept, Bashkir Medical Inst.

TELEGINA, K.A.; SHABYKIN, G.P.

Benign reticuloendotheliosis of the skin. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.10:76-78 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik P.N. Shishkin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik G.E. Shinskiy).

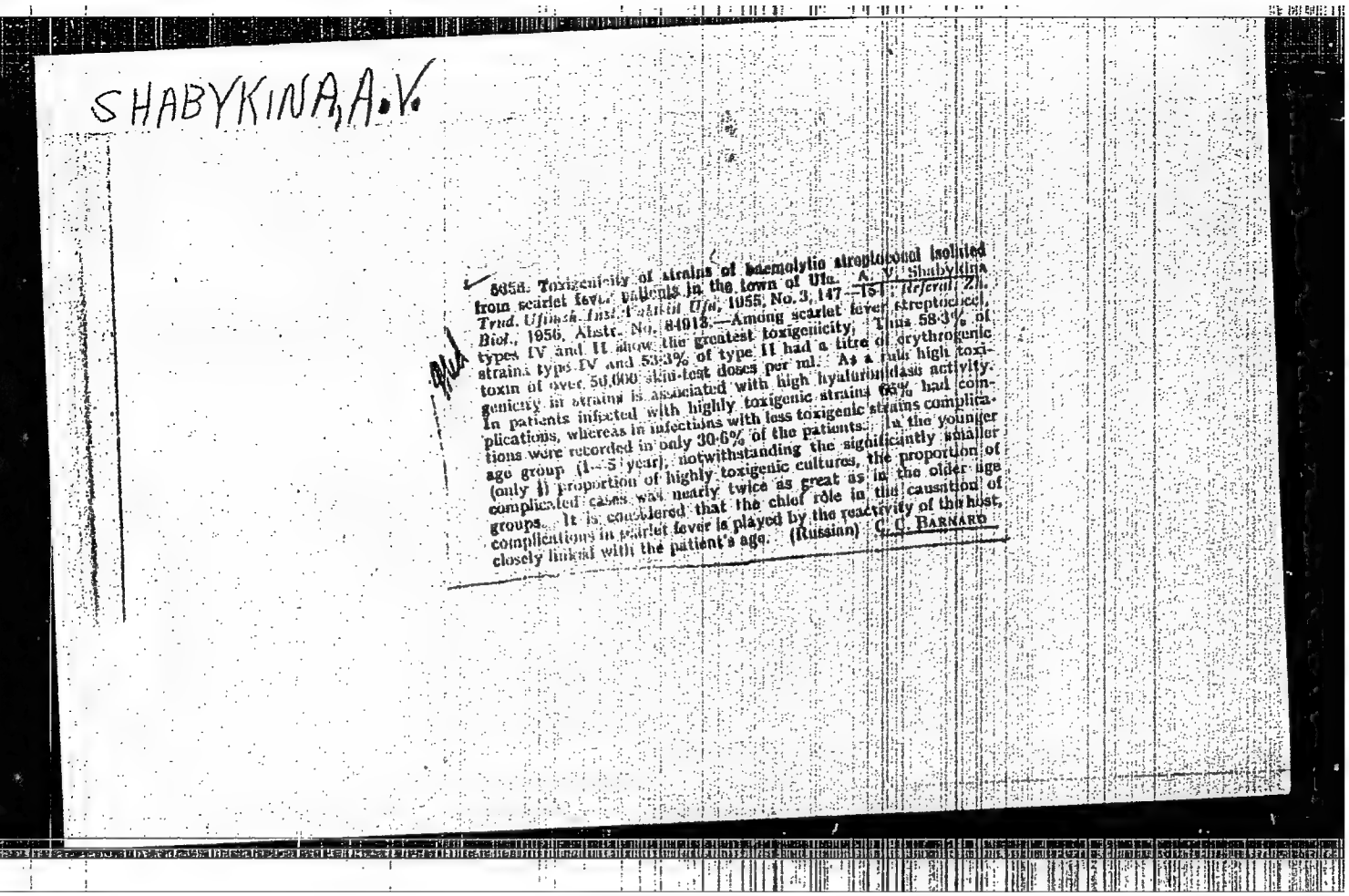
(SKIN--TUMORS)

SHABYKIN, G. P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; STANKEVICH, Z. A., vrach

Prevention of recurrences of lupus tuberculous and scrofuloderma. Probl. tub. 40 no.5:102-104 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

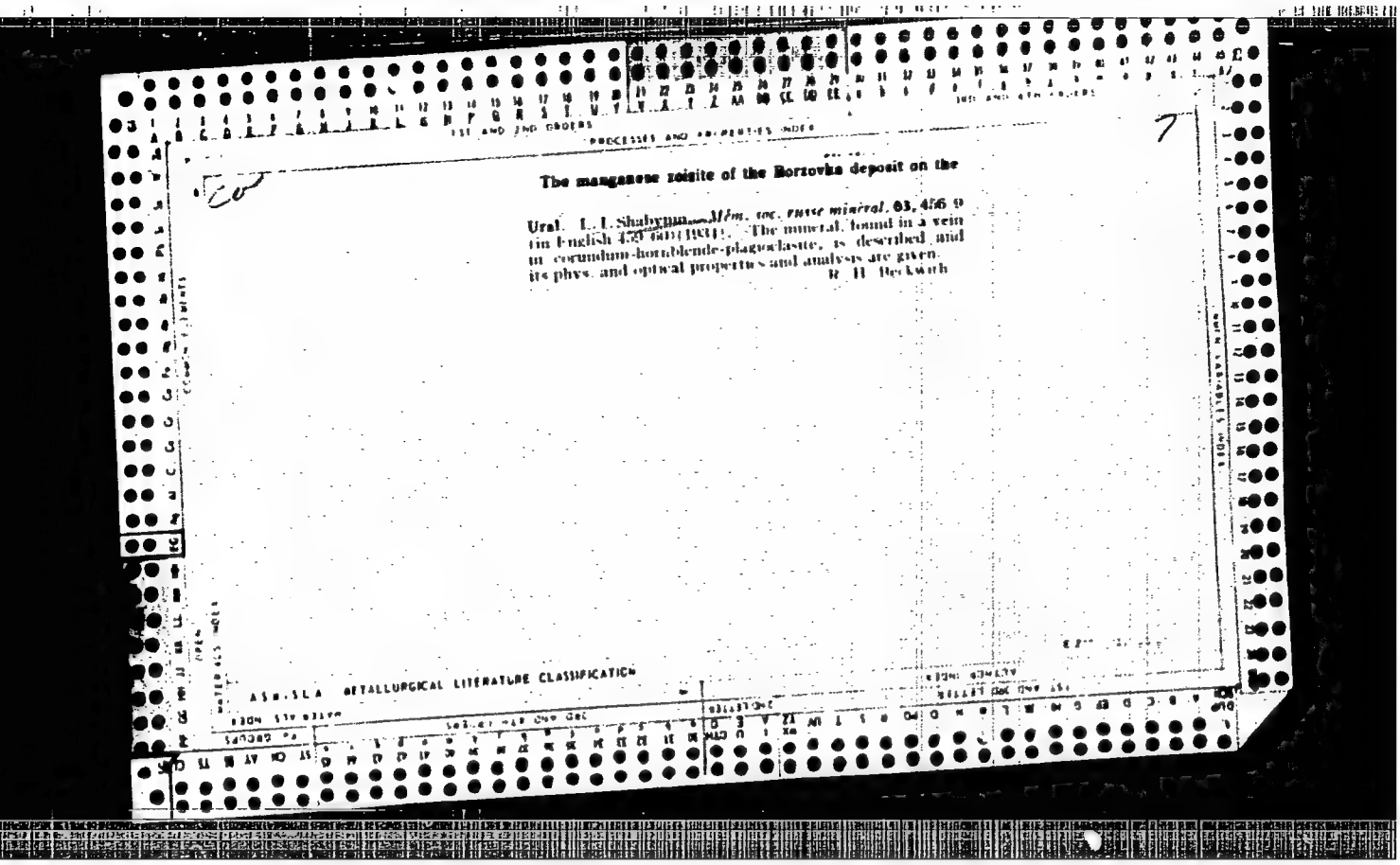
1. Iz Ufimskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik P. N. Shishkin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik G. E. Shinskiy) i kozhnogo otdeleniya Respublikanskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V. K. Ogorodnikov)

(LUPUS) (SKIN--TUBERCULOSIS)



SHABYKINA, A.V.

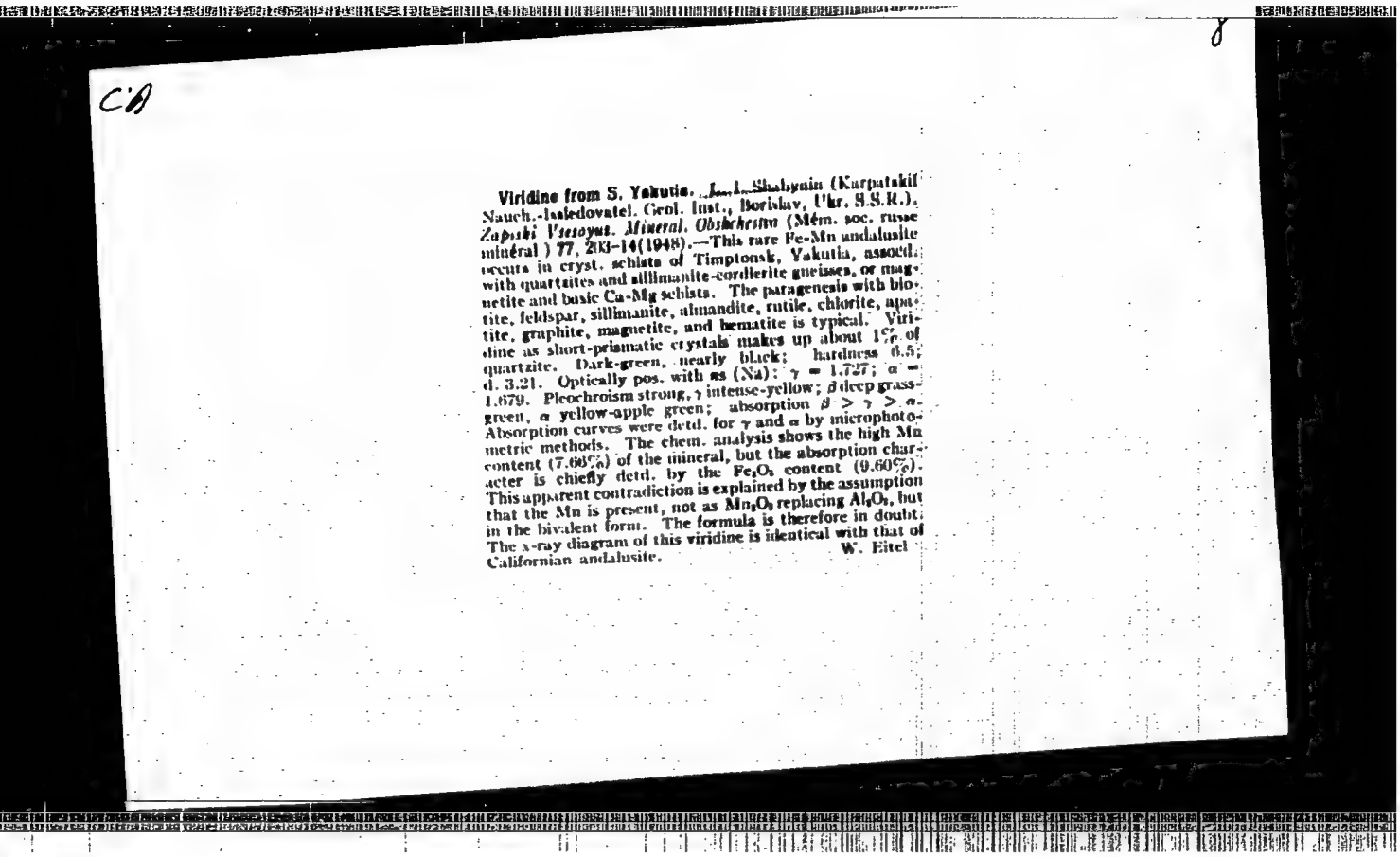
6058. Toxigenicity of strains of haemolytic streptococci isolated from scarlet fever patients in the town of Ufa. A. V. Shabykina. *Trud. Ufimsk. Inst. Farmatsii Ufa*, 1955, No. 3, 147–151; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 84013.—Among scarlet fever streptococci, types IV and II show the greatest toxigenicity. Thus 58·3% of strains type IV and 53·3% of type II had a titre of erythrogenic toxin of over 50,000 skin-test doses per ml. As a rule high toxigenicity in strains is associated with high hyaluronidase activity. In patients infected with highly toxigenic strains 66% had complications, whereas in infections with less toxigenic strains complications were recorded in only 30·6% of the patients. In the younger age group (1–5 year), notwithstanding the significantly smaller (only 4) proportion of highly toxigenic cultures, the proportion of complicated cases was nearly twice as great as in the older age groups. It is considered that the chief rôle in the causation of complications in scarlet fever is played by the reactivity of the host, closely linked with the patient's age. (Russian) C. C. Barnard



The manganese zeiite of the Borzovka deposit on the

Ural. L. I. Shabynin. *Mem. soc. russe mineral.* 63, 456 9 (in English 429 (1931)). The mineral, found in a vein in corundum-hornblende-plagioclasite, is described and its phys. and optical properties and analyses are given.
R. H. Beckwith

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

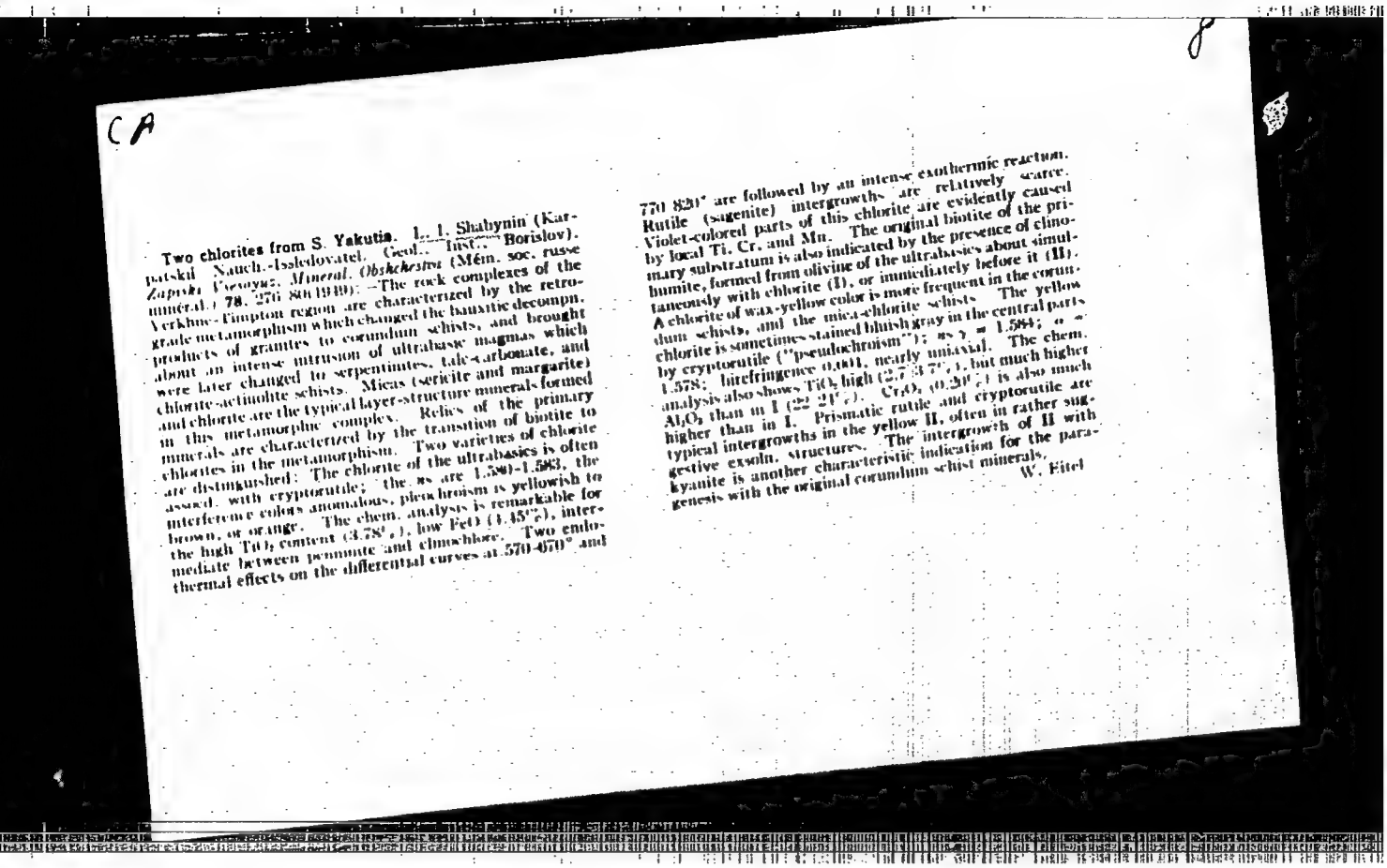


8

CIA

Viridine from S. Yakutia. I. I. Shabynin (Karpatskil Nauch.-Issledovatel. Geol. Inst., Borislav, Ukr. S.S.R.). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) **77**, 203–14(1948).—This rare Fe-Mn andalusite occurs in cryst. schists of Timptonsk, Yakutia, associd. with quartzites and sillimanite-cordierite gneisses, or magnetite and basic Ca-Mg schists. The paragenesis with biotite, feldspar, sillimanite, almandite, rutile, chlorite, apatite, graphite, magnetite, and hematite is typical. Viridine as short-prismatic crystals makes up about 1% of quartzite. Dark-green, nearly black; hardness 6.5; d. 3.21. Optically pos. with ns (Na): $\gamma = 1.727$; $\alpha = 1.679$. Pleochroism strong, γ intense-yellow; β deep grass-green, α yellow-apple green; absorption $\beta > \gamma > \alpha$. Absorption curves were detd. for γ and α by microphotometric methods. The chem. analysis shows the high Mn content (7.60%) of the mineral, but the absorption character is chiefly detd. by the Fe_2O_3 content (9.60%). This apparent contradiction is explained by the assumption that the Mn is present, not as Mn_2O_3 replacing Al_2O_3, but in the bivalent form. The formula is therefore in doubt. The x-ray diagram of this viridine is identical with that of Californian andalusite.

W. Eitel



CA

8

Two chlorites from S. Yakutia. L. I. Shabynin (Karpatskii Nauch.-Issledovatel. Geol.-Inst., Borislov). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) **78**, 276–80 (1949).—The rock complexes of the Verkhne-Timpton region are characterized by the retrograde metamorphism which changed the hauxitic decompn. products of granites to corundum schists, and brought about an intense intrusion of ultrabasic magmas which were later changed to serpentinites, talc-carbonate, and chlorite-actinolite schists. Micas (sericite and margarite) and chlorite are the typical layer-structure minerals formed in this metamorphic complex. Relics of the primary minerals are characterized by the transition of biotite to chlorites in the metamorphism. Two varieties of chlorite are distinguished: The chlorite of the ultrabasics is often assocd. with cryptorutile; the *n*s are 1.580–1.583, the interference colors anomalous, pleochroism is yellowish to brown, or orange. The chem. analysis is remarkable for the high TiO_2 content (4.78%), low FeO (1.45%), intermediate between penninite and clinochlore. Two endothermal effects on the differential curves at 570–670° and 770–820° are followed by an intense exothermic reaction. Rutile (sagenite) intergrowths are relatively scarce. Violet-colored parts of this chlorite are evidently caused by local Ti, Cr, and Mn. The original biotite of the primary substratum is also indicated by the presence of clinohumite, formed from olivine of the ultrabasics about simultaneously with chlorite (I), or immediately before it (II). A chlorite of wax-yellow color is more frequent in the corundum schists, and the mica-chlorite schists. The yellow chlorite is sometimes stained bluish gray in the central parts by cryptorutile ("pseudochroism"); n_D > 1.584; *o* = 1.578; birefringence 0.001, nearly uniaxial. The chem. analysis also shows TiO_2 high (2.7–3.7%), but much higher Al_2O_3 than in I (22–24%). Cr_2O_3 (0.20%) is also much higher than in I. Prismatic rutile and cryptorutile are typical intergrowths in the yellow II, often in rather suggestive exsoln. structures. The intergrowth of II with kyanite is another characteristic indication for the paragenesis with the original corundum schist minerals.

W. Eitel

Shabynin, L. L.

9

Determination of borates in magnesium skarns. L. L. Shabynin. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* 64, [illegible] (1935).—Ludwigite, szaibelyite, fluoborite, and kotoite occur in magnetite, phlogopite, or calciphyric skarns, assocd. also with clinohumite, in the contacts of granitoid intrusions with dolomite, in distinct connection with ore depositions of Fe, Cu, Zn, Bi, and Au. The borate minerals are always restricted to the metasomatic zones of the altered dolomites. The typical assocns. are with forsterite (usually serpentinized) or clinohumite, serpentine, spinel, phlogopite, sometimes also with talc, brucite, and periclase. Szaibelyite usually occurs in pseudomorphs after ludwigite, or independently, also in scaly aggregates pseudomorphous after fluoborite. The latter borate occurs assocd. with phlogopite, calcite, and magnetite in coarse-granular rocks in which it is easily confused with clinohumite or hypersthene. With forsterite the fluoborite reacts to form clinohumite and kotoite (cf. Watanabe, *C.A.* 32, 6203[2]; *C.A.* 46, 69*f*), in calciphyres assocd. with Pb-Zn ores; fluoborite also reacts with magnetite to form ludwigite. The typical parageneses of the skarn borates are tabulated extensively. Included are the parageneses with talc, prehnite, ilvaite, cancrinite, scapolite, and pyroxene (pigeonite). The particular diagnostic difficulties in the microscopic identification of the borate minerals are emphasized. The conoscopic precision methods are indispensable e.g. for a clear distinction of clinohumite and kotoite; the latter mineral, changed to fine-scaly szaibelyite, may be confused with talc. In reflected light ilvnite and ludwigite are also easily confused because of their high anisotropy. Thermal, chem., and x-ray methods may then be helpful for the identification. Tourmaline, axinite, or datolite may sometimes occur in ore skarns and indicate the possibility of the presence of ludwigite, szaibelyite, etc. The most reliable indication, however, will always be the study of the geol. conditions of the contact-metasomatism on the boundary zones between granites and dolomites. W. Eitel

AFC

SHABYNIN, L. I.

USSR/Minerals - Petrography

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 41/51

Authors : Shabynin, L. I.

Title : Ascharite and other borates in magnetite ores of contact-metasomatic sources

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 937-940, Apr 11, 1955

Abstract : Mineralogical and lithological data are presented on certain groups of ascharites and borates found in magnetite ores of contact-metasomatic origin. Three USSR references (1939 and 1949). Tables; graphs.

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician D. S. Korzhinskiy, December 20, 1954

SHABYNIN, L. I.

27

Warwickite and serendibite from magnesium skarns of southern Yakutia. L. I. Shabynin and N. N. Perfil'ev. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* 85, 515-23(1956); cf. Larsen and Schaller, C.A. 27, 2633; Oelsner, C.A. 45, 3723i.—In contact-metamorphic Fe-ore deposits, associated with szaibelyite, ludwigite, and sinhalite, Shabynin previously described a series of complex boron compds., among which the rare mineral warwickite, $(Mg,Fe)_2TiO_2(BO)_2$, and serendibite, $(Ca,Mg)_6Al_6BSi_2O_{20}(OH)$, are noteworthy. The typical Mg infiltration skarns accompanying the Fe ores (chiefly magnetite) are of diopside-phlogopite type, with a ludwigite and szaibelyite, all of post-magnetic-metasomatic genesis. The original carbonate rock was a dolomite, residues of which are observed in "calciphyres" with olivine and spinel. Also clinohumite and scapolite and amphiboles occur in such skarns, and unchanged Archean migmatite rock inclusions. Warwickite is chiefly observed in the dolomitic calciphyres, probably replacing ludwigite. It may occur in the phlogopite-ludwigite skarns. The detn. of the optical properties is very difficult because of the deep color of the mineral (high in Fe) and of the minuteness of its crystals; as are (±0.005) $\gamma = 1.827$; $\beta = 1.813$; $\alpha = 1.808$; $2V = 55°$ or higher, optically pos.; orientation $\alpha = c$ (prismatic); $\gamma = a$; pleochroism in intense brown colors; absorption $\alpha > \beta > \gamma$. Cleavage (102) with the angle 87° is typical, further (100), and less distinct (001). No elem.

2-4524

Shabynin, L.I. & Pertsev, N.N.

analysis was possible. Serendibite chiefly occurs in spinel-diopside skarns with pargasite, phlogopite, and calcite; it forms lenses and granular aggregates up to 15 cm. in diam. Characteristic is the succession of serendibite after spinel in calcite-filled druses, and the assoch. with a deep-blue tourmaline and chlorite which also replace serendibite. The intimate intergrowths of this mineral with spinel and tourmaline made a sepn. and an analysis of the serendibite impossible. The mineral shows highly variable deep colors, chiefly blue, green, and brown, strong pleochroism, and very strong dispersion, further a polysynthetic twinning of plagioclase-like type. The absorption and optical elasticity ellipsoids do not coincide; evidently, there are inner tensions (pressure twinnings); the angle of γ with the indistinct cleavage plane is about 22°. The optical absorption curves for the chief ellipsoid axes in the wave length range from 400 to 700 mμ show striking differences among one another; γ is for the spectral line F = 1.738, for the C line = 1.736. The absorption curves for γ and α intersect each other at about 500 mμ. In its chem. character, the Yakutian serendibite is especially variable in its Fe and B contents; a curve is given which shows the n_γ and the n_α as functions of the Fe_2O_3 contents. The angle 2V is variable around 90°; the optical character may be either pos. or neg. —W. E.

Sinhalite ($2MgO.Al_2O_3.B_2O_3$) found in the U.S.S.R. L. I. Shabynin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 108, 315–8 (1956); cf. Schaller, *C.A.* 37, 2653; 50, 7670d.—Sinhalite is a metamorphic mineral in the contacts of carbonate rocks with granite, assocd. with serendibite, spinel, scapolite, plagioclase, and tremolite. In the Aldan massif, contact-metamorphic dolomites (calciphyres) occur in contact with granitized Archean gneisses. The typical assocn. is here olivine, spinel, phlogopite, ludwigite, warwickite, chlorohumite after olivine, and sinhalite pseudomorphs after spinel, further szaibelyite, a low-temp. chlorite, and serpentine. The mineral is colorless or greenish from residual spinel *ns*; $\gamma = 1.707$; $\beta = 1.699$; $\alpha = 1.666$; $2V = 51°$; strong dispersion. Chem. analysis: Al_2O_3 55.60; MgO 27.24; FeO 7.38; B_2O_3 7.68; SiO_2 2.00%. The possibility of erroneous descriptions of sinhalite as "spinel from Ceylon," or as olivine or chrysoberyl is emphasized. The Russian sinhalite is often surrounded by olivine or clinohumite. W. Eitel

Inst. Geol. Sci AS USSR

30-7-5/36

AUTHOR: SHABYNIN, L.I., cand. of mineralogical-geological sciences.

TITLE: ~~On the Complete~~ Utilization of Boron-Containing Ores
(O kompleksnom ispolzovanii borno-zheleznykh. Russian)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 27, Nr 7, pp 29 - 32 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Boron is won from deposits of volcanogeneous and exogeneous type. The special property of boron raw material occurring in the U.S.S.R. consists of its complex character. The boron reserves hitherto determined in boron-containing iron ores are considerable. If the varieties of chemical composition and the physical properties of borates are taken into consideration, a very thorough investigation of mineral type samples and subsequently of average ore samples was from the beginning a prerequisite of a rational production of boron. The percentage of the obtained boron doubtless depends on the correct working of the ores and has to be technologically founded to a sufficient degree. The author is convinced that the pertinent planning stations have to work out a comprehensive program of research and utilization for the purpose of fast and rational winning of boron.

ASSOCIATION: Not given

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

SHABYNIN, L.I.

More on the iron content of femic minerals. Min.sbor. no.12: 71-105 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.
(Iron) (Magnesium)

11-1-4/29

SHABYNIN, L.I.

AUTHOR: Shabynin, L.I.

TITLE: The Genesis of South Yakutsk Iron Ore Deposits (O genezise yuzhno-yakutskikh zhelezorudnykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 1, pp 43-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the principal characteristics of geological structures and the composition of rocks and ore deposits of the South Yakutsk iron ore deposits, inclusive the complex boron-iron ores. The author reviews the various conceptions of the formation of these deposits, whereby the sedimentary-metamorphic genesis is being refuted, and the skarn character proven. There are no analogies in the USSR to the Pre-Cambrian South Yakutsk crystalline complex iron deposits of the Aldan shield. The questions of genesis of these deposits have been examined lately by several geologists, whereby the following 3 viewpoints were expressed: 1. The deposits are of the contact-metasomatic type (D.S. Korzhinskiy, L.I. Shabynin). 2. Mineral deposits are formed as a result of regional metamorphism of sediments with high iron and boron concentrations; only in some locations occurred a shifting of iron and boron (D.P. Serdyuchenko). 3. Iron

Car Card 1/3

...neral ...high temper- ...with regard to ores, ...2 types of paragenesis: 1. ...in dolomites. 2. paragenesis occurring

ZHARIKOV, Vilen Andreyevich; KORZHINSKIY, D.S., akademik, glavnyy red.; SHABYNIN, L.I., otv.red.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M., red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Geology and metasomatic phenomena in deposits of skarns and complex metals in the western Kara-Mazar Mountains] Geologiia i metasomaticheskie iavleniia skarnovo-polimetallicheskikh mestorozhdenii zapadnogo Karamazara. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. 1959. 370 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.14) (MIRA 12:5)

(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Ore deposits)
(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Skarns)

3(5) SOV/11-59-3-6/17

AUTHOR: Shabynin, L.I.

TITLE: The Laws Governing the Distribution and Formation of Conditions of Boron Concentrations in Endogenetic Borates of Skarn Deposits (O zakonomernostyakh razmeshcheniya i usloviyakh obrazovaniya kontsentratsiy bora v endogennykh boratakh skarnovykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 81-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, there exist 3 types of boron deposits: exogenous (halogen-sedimentary), volcano-sedimentary and endogenous. The third type of boron deposits is twofold: datolite in lime-skarn deposits and magnesia as well as ferrous-magnesia borates in magnesia-skarn deposits. From the large group of magnesia borates, 3 of endogenous concentration are of interest to industry: ascharite ($2\,MgO \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$), ludwigit

Card 1/4

The Laws Governing the Distribution and Formation of Conditions of Boron Concentrations in Endogenetic Borates of Skarn Deposits

$(Mg, Fe)_2 Fe BO_5$) and cotoite $Mg_3 (BO_3)_2$; the latter is most rarely found. A detailed description of the criteria for determining the laws governing the distribution and the formation of boron deposits is presented for consideration. The dependency of the mineral composition of borates upon the composition of metallic mineralization is still inadequately clarified. It can be stated only that ludwigit is the leading primary borate in iron ore deposits. It is impossible to find cotoite concentrations (cotoite plus magnetite = ludwigit) within magnetite mineralization zones in iron ore deposits. Out of 67 known endogenous borate deposits there are only 7 bearing boron in form of tourmaline and axinite in feldspar rock. The boron-bearing province covering the territory to the East of Lake Baikal, as selected by the Academician S.S. Smirnov, joins the widest ore strip along the Pacific Ocean and is characterized by an

abundant boron-bearing zone. Borate raw material of volcano-sedimentary deposits is still unknown in the USSR. Therefore, the author emphasizes that it is necessary to undertake comprehensive geological research aimed at discovering such deposits in the USSR. The study of the facies composition of carbonate deposits in the territory under discussion, is required for successful skarn prospecting of boron deposits in form of datolites and also of borates. In this respect, Soviet knowledge is extremely limited. The chemical composition of carbonate rock, even in ore districts, is studied very little. As a rule, even those carbonate rocks, known by the mineral parageneses developing during their skarn process, are called limestones. Such a situation, the author concludes, cannot be regarded as normal and therefore more attention is to be devoted to the study of the

The Laws Governing the Distribution and Formation of Conditions of Boron Concentrations in Endogenetic Borates of Skarn Deposits

facies composition of carbonate deposits in folded areas. There are 3 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geology for Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geo-Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1957

SHABYNIN, L.I.

Find of brucity with borate inclusions in dolomitic marble. Geol. i geofiz. no.6:28-35 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologii rudynkh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralalogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

(Brucite) (Borate)

SOKOLOV, G.A., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv. red. Prinimali uchastiye: VLASOVA, D.K.; GLAGOLEV, A.A.; ZHARIKOV, V.A.; LOGINOV, V.P.; LUKIN, L.I.; MYAKELYA, R.O.; OMEL'YANENKO, B.I.; OSTROVSKIY, I.A.; PERTSEV, N.N.; PODDLESSKIY, K.V.; RUSINOV, L.V.; SOFIANO, T.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.K.; SHABYNIN, L.I.; SHADLUN, T.N.; LAPIN, V.V., red. izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Physicochemical problems in connection with the formation of rocks and ores] Fiziko-khimicheskie problemy formirovaniia gornykh porod i rud. Moskva, Vol.1. 1961. 658 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Vlasova, Glagolev, Zharikov, Omel'yanenko, Ostrovskiy, Pertsev, Shabynin). 3. Moskovskiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut im.S.Ordzhonikidze (for Shabynin, Pertsev.)

(Petrology)

SHABYNIN, L.I.

Characteristics of the formation of ore-bearing skarns in contact with dolomites. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.1:3-18 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut geologii rudynykh mestrorozhdeńii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Skarns) (Dolomite)

SHABYNIN, L.I.

Contact-metasomatic deposits of boron in magnesia skarns. Geol.rud. mestorozh. no.3:3-27 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.)
(Boron) (Skarns)

BERLIN, L.Ye.; PERTSEV, N.N.; SHABYNIN, L.I., nauchnyy red.; LYUBCHENKO, Ye.K., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Industry's requirements as to quality of mineral raw materials] Trebovaniia promyshlennosti k kachestvu mineral'nogo syr'ia; spravochnik dlia geologov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. No.69. [Boron] Bor. Nauchn. red. L.I.Shabynin. 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Boron)

SVESHNIKOVA, Ye.V.; SHABYNIN, L.I.

Green clinopyroxenes from skarns and some other metasomatic formations. Zap. Vses. min.ob-va 90 no.2:207-219 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Pyroxenes)

SHABYNIN, L.I.

Concerning the so-called magnioborite. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 90 no.6:754-755 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Minerals)

SHABYNIN, L.I.; PERTSEV, N.N.

Some new data on suanite and its paragenesis. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va. 92 no.2:146-158 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Suanite)

SHABYNIN, L.I.; PENCSEV, N.N.; MALINKO, S.V.;

[Mode of occurrence finding and diagnostic indications of boron minerals in skarn deposits] Usloviia nakhozhdeniia i diagnosticheskie priznaki bornykh mineralov skarnovykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 97 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

SHABYNIN, L.I.; MITYUSHINA, T.M.

New data on szaibelyite and the so-called alumoferrascharite.
Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 93 no.1:3-12 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.

SHACHIN, A.V.

AUTHOR: Shachin, A.V., Engineer. 122-2-9/33

TITLE: The Running-in and Testing of Two Worm Reduction Gears by the Closed Contour Method (Obkatka i ispytaniye dvukh chervyachnykh reduktorov zamknutym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, No.2, pp.31-34 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Two layouts of close circuit test rigs are shown, both distinguished by the minimum number of gears in the closing link between the worm wheels, the direct driving of the worms and the disposition of the loading device between the worm wheels. This arrangement permits the testing of both reversible and irreversible worm gears. Owing to the low efficiency, a considerable difference in loading can exist between the two gears. In practice, it follows from formulae derived in the paper that the gear, whose leading element is the worm wheel, is loaded to the extent of only 0.5-0.85 of the load of the other gear. The recommended sequence of running-in includes preliminary running-in of the less loaded gear and a finishing run after changing the other gear and reversing the sense of rotation. The power of the driving motor is computed for reversible and irreversible gears. A rapid method is given for an experimental determination of the worm gear efficiency. The closed contour method for running-in two worm gears

Card1/2

122-2-9/33

The Running-in and Testing of Two Worm Reduction Gears by the Closed Contour Method

requires two-and-a-half times the power of a closed contour single worm gear rig. A discussion of driving motors suggests the use of a two-speed induction motor. The analysis is not backed by test results.
There are 3 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q
Cattle.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96841

Author : Shachnazarov, G. L.
Institut. : Institute of Animal Morphology, AS USSR.
Title : Data Studying the Growth of Cattle.

Orig Pub. : Tr. In-ta morfol. zhivotnykh, AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 2, 145-156
Abstract : The connection between the correlation of the animals' weight and size on the one hand, and the formation of type and build on the other was clarified. The experiment was conducted with 50 one year old calves of the black-spotted breed, divided into 2 groups. The 1st group received rations for a daily weight gain of 800-900 g, the 2nd group for a gain of 650-700 g. The 1st group received more digestible protein, and when on pasture also 1 kg of oil ca-

Card: 1/3

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q
Cattle.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96841

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : kes per calf. The average live weight of calves in the 1st group increased during the stall period by 48 percent, in the control group by 35 percent; during the summer the relationship changed to 31 and 37 percent. In the 1st group the size of the animals increased during the stall period by 42 percent and during the pasture period by 49 percent. In the control group the corresponding indicators were 32 and 48 percent. During the winter the weight of the animals increased faster, during the sum-

Card: 2/3

SOV/84-58-10-53/54

AUTHOR: Shachnev, I., Chief, Department of Airport Transportation, Samarkand

TITLE: Microphonic Connection Recommended Between Airports (Nuzhna mikrofonnaya svyaz' mezhdu aeroportami)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author urges the issuance of a permit for the installation of direct microphonic connections between transportation sections of Uzbek airports to facilitate service and the sale of tickets to proper destinations.

Card 1/1

SHACHNEV, V.A. (Moskva)

Variational method for solving the axisymmetric thermoelasticity problem. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 26 no.6:1033-1042 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Calculus of variations) (Elasticity)

42102

S/179/62/000/005/005/012
E191/E135

AUTHOR: Shachnev, V.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: On the axially symmetrical problems of thermo-elasticity

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.5, 1962, 75-79

TEXT: An analysis is given for axially symmetrical problems of the static theory of thermo-elasticity for the case of a circular cylinder of finite length. In the conventional method, using a stress function, the problem is reduced to a differential equation with mixed derivatives. In solving such equations by the Fourier method, separation of variables in some cases can only be achieved by establishing for one of the variables a differential equation of a special kind. The solution of this special equation cannot always satisfy all the necessary boundary conditions. For this reason, the axially symmetrical problem is solved by the Fourier method only for an infinitely long cylinder or a cylinder of finite length with special boundary conditions.

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A.I. Lur'ye introduced "homogeneous" solutions in order to satisfy approximately the arbitrary boundary conditions at the end face of a semi-infinite cylinder. The solution of the problem for the finite cylinder by the method of separation of variables has led to an infinite system of algebraic equations. The present author introduces a stress function in a special manner and, to begin with, a particular problem with mixed boundary conditions is solved. This permits reducing the solution of the partial differential equation in the case of an arbitrary axially symmetrical loading to the solution of an integro-differential equation of a single variable. To simplify the discussion, the problem of a solid cylinder with simpler boundary conditions is solved. The stress function is introduced as a general solution of the second differential equation of elastic equilibrium. A special set of boundary conditions is chosen to eliminate the known solution for the case in which temperature is not taken into account. A differential equation is derived for the stress function. For introducing thermal stresses only the knowledge of the heat flow over the cylindrical surface is required. Before

tackling this problem, a mixed problem is solved wherein the previously assumed boundary conditions are replaced by others including the radial displacement. The final integro-differential equation can be solved by the method of least squares.

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1962

Card 3/3

USHAKOV, B.N. (Moskva); SHACHNEV, V.A. (Moskva)

Solution of the two-dimensional problem of plasticity. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.5:124-125 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

S/137/62/000/002/002/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Fedorov, P. I., Shachnev, V. I., Dolgopolova, A. M.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the lead-bismuth-magnesium system

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 58-64

TEXT: The authors studied the phase diagram of Pb-Bi-Mg system by the method of thermal analysis. On the whole, 8 sections were investigated in the given ternary system. The results obtained are illustrated by a number of graphs which show that sections $Pb\text{-}Mg_2\text{-}Bi_2Mg_3$ and $Pb\text{-}Bi_2Mg_3$ are binary ones and that the given ternary system is divided into three separate, ternary systems, namely: $Pb\text{-}Bi\text{-}Bi_2Mg_3$; $Pb\text{-}PbMg_2\text{-}Bi_2Mg_3$ and $PbMg_2\text{-}Mg\text{-}Bi_2Mg_3$. In section $PbMg_2\text{-}Bi_2Mg_3$ the formation of a ternary phase was observed, which decomposed at 520°C by peritectic reaction ⊕ ⇌ liq$_{solut.}$ + α. There are 11 figures and 3 references: 1Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATIONS: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology); Kafedry khimii i

Card 1/2

S/149/62/000/003/003/011
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Fedorov, P. I., Shachnev, V. I.

TITLE: Studying the joint solubility of bismuth and magnesium, antimony and magnesium in molten lead

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 94 - 99

TEXT: Processes occurring during debismuthizing of lead can be more clearly represented with the aid of data on the joint solubility of bismuth-magnesium and antimony-magnesium in molten lead. The joint solubility of these systems was studied by isothermic analysis at 400°C. The following initial materials were used to prepare the alloys: grade MG -1 (MG-1) magnesium (99.92%); S -1 (S-1) grade lead (99.98%), grade VTU-3153-54 (VTU-3153-54) granulated bismuth (96.43% Bi + 3% Pb); Sv -1 (Su-1) grade antimony (99.65%). The main problem in preparing the alloys was the selection of the required initial composition, assuring the optimum amount of the solid phase, so that a continuous dendrite network was not formed when the taking-off of "liquid-phase" samples was impossible. The specimens

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Studying the Joint...

produced showed a distinct boundary between segregated crystals of the solid phase (upper layer) and the settled liquid phase (lower layer). The results of analyzing the upper and lower portions were plotted on a concentration triangle and the composition of the solid phase was determined according to Shreynemaker's method. The results obtained are illustrated. It was found that in the Pb-Bi-Mg system, there are 3 solid phases in equilibrium with the melt at the given temperature. These phases represent ternary solid solutions on the base of the following compounds: $PbMg_2$, $Bi_2Mg_3 \cdot 2PbMg_2$ and Bi_2Mg_3; the points of double saturation (E and P) contain: 94.98% Pb, 0.35% Bi, 4.67% Mg and 96.70% Pb, 0.30% Bi, 3.00% Mg, respectively. In the Pb-Sb-Mg system ternary solid solutions on $PbMg_2$, Sb_2Mg_3 and antimony base are in equilibrium with the liquid phase. The compositions of double saturations points are: 96.55% Pb, 0.20% Sb, 3.25% Mg (point E_1) and 88.40% Pb, 11.30% Sb, 0.30% Mg (point D). The possibility is shown of eliminating bismuth from lead in the form of ternary phase $Bi_2Mg_3 \cdot 2PbMg_2$ when over 3 percent magnesium is added. Maximum refining of lead from bismuth (up to 0.1%) at the experimental temperature is obtained when about 2% Mg is added. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

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Studying the Joint...

S/149/62/000/003/003/011
A006/A101

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Chemical Techniques) Kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh i rasse-yannykh elementov (Department of Chemistry and Techniques of Rare and Dispersed Elements)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

Figure 1.
Isotherm and conodes in the Pb-Bi-Mg system at 400°C

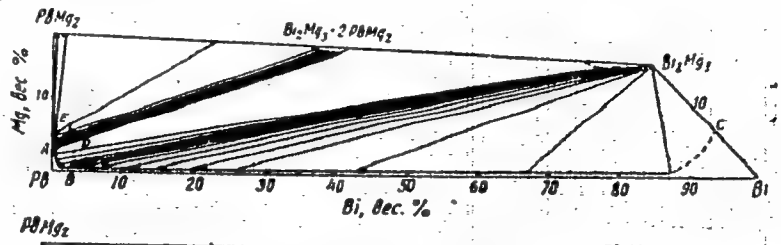
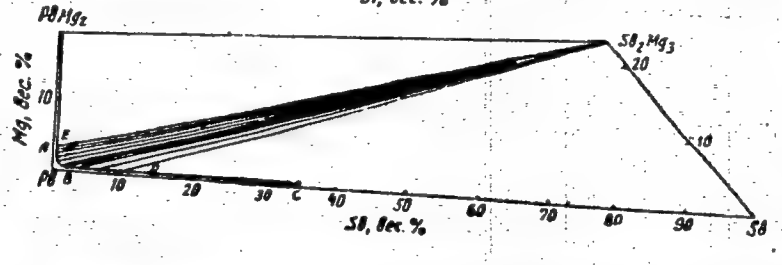


Figure 4.
Isotherm and conodes in the Pb-Sb-Mg system at 400°C



Card 3/3

FEDOROV, P.I.; SHACHNEV, V.I.; DOLGOPOLOVA, A.M.

Constitutional diagram of the system lead - bismuth - magnesium.
Izv. vys. uchet. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.2:58-64 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii, kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyanykh elementov.
(Lead-bismuth-magnesium alloys--Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

S/149/62/000/006/002/008
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Fedorov, P. I., Shachnev, V. I.

TITLE: Joint solubility of bismuth and calcium in molten lead at 400°C

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 66 - 70

TEXT: The method of isothermal analysis was used to study the joint solubility of bismuth and calcium in lead at 400°C - the isotherm of the lead vertex of the Pb-Bi-Ca system. Studies of the solubility from data of chemical analysis were accompanied by investigations of the microstructure of the alloys and by measurements of microhardness of liquated crystals. Photographs of the microstructure of the alloys were taken using microscope МИМ-7 (MIM-7) and the microhardness was measured on a ПМТ-3 (PMT-3) device at 20 and 50 g loads. The isotherm of the system (Fig. 1) consists of three sections, corresponding to solubilities of $CaPb_3$, Ca_3Bi_3 and $CaBi_3$. Solubility of calcium varies from 0.16% in the binary Pb-Ca system to 0.21% in the eutonic point E_1. The Ca_3Bi_2 compound formed in the

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Joint solubility of bismuth and calcium in...

lead vertex has a minimum solubility in respect to bismuth of 0.065% (in the eutonic point E_1) and a microhardness as high as 350 - 370 kg/mm^2. The approximate composition of transition point E_2 is 68.0% Bi and 0.5% Ca. When adding calcium to lead which contains over 68.0% Bi, a $CaBi_3$ compound is formed which is incongruently dissolved in lead and has a microhardness as high as 45 - 50 kg/mm^2. On the basis of the position of isotherms a formula for the optimum calcium consumption is proposed:

$$P_{Ca} = 2.86A + 1,$$

where P_{Ca} is the calcium consumption (in kg) per one ton of refined lead; A is the percentage of bismuth contained in the initial lead. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Techniques) Kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Department of Chemistry and Techniques of Rare and Dispersed Elements)

SUMBITTED: March 9, 1962

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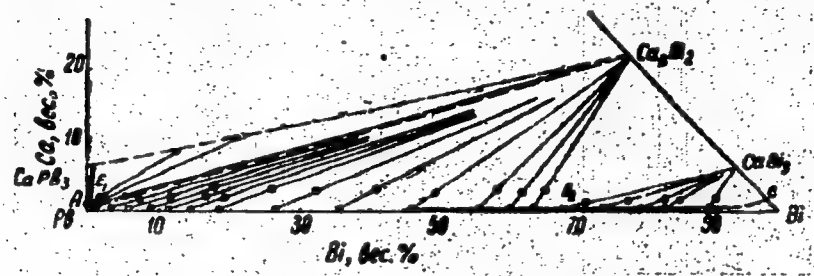
S/149/62/000/006/002/008
A006/A101

Joint solubility of bismuth and calcium in...

Figure 1.



Card 3/3

FEDOROV, P.I.; SHACHNEV, V.I.

Simultaneous solubility of calcium and magnesium in fused lead at 400°C. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1473-1475 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.
(Lead-calcium-magnesium alloys)

FEDOROF, P.I.; SHACHNEV, V.I.

Simultaneous solubility of calcium and antimony in molten lead at 400°. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.5:86-88 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii, kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov.
(Nonferrous metals—Thermal properties)(Metals at high temperature)

FEDOROV, P.I.; SHACHNEV, V.I.

Simultaneous solubility of bismuth and calcium in molten lead at 400°. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.6:66-70 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii, kafedra khimii i tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov.
(Lead-bismuth alloys)
(Liquid metals)
(Solubility)

SHAMUROV, V.I.

Frost resistance and rate of growth of young willows in Sverdlovsk. Trudy Inst. [illegible] UNKN (MIRA no.21813-57) '63
(MIRA 17:7)

S/203/61/001/005/025/028
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Shachun'kina, V.M., Turbin, R.I.

TITLE: Preliminary results of observing the ionospheric effect of the solar eclipse on February 15, 1961

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 1, no. 5, 1961, 835 - 838

TEXT: An expedition to Tbilisi was organized for the purpose of studying the ionospheric effect of the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961. The phase of eclipse was 0.955 for 240 km altitude. Ionospheric observations over Tbilisi were carried out for the first time; an C-4 (S-4) type ionosound was employed. An analysis of f-graphs plotted shows considerable variability of f_0F2 during the day. The E layer is characterized by the frequent appearance of the E2 layer at 200 km altitude. A marked decrease of critical frequencies of the E, E2 and F1 layers was observed immediately after the beginning of the eclipse. The minimum of electronic density in the E and F1 layers coincides with the maximum phase of the eclipse. Regular changes in f_0E and f_0F1 during the eclipse made it possible to determine the recombination factor for these layers. For the E-layer $\alpha_E = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm^3/sec, $q_0 = 400$ el/cm^3 sec. For F_1 $\alpha_{F_1} = 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm^3/sec. In

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